At the dinner party on board of the steamer Secretary to the Civilized-Assection of Kr. Kenner days Speech.—The Fower of Champagase.

Throm the Savamah News, April 26.

At the dinner party on board of the steamer Seminals, on Monday, Mr. Kennedy unde a very plany speech in a seminal that we had sent out; an expedition on a vorgan of septomical to Japan, hoping that we shall evillize that country by teaching it some of the arts of Christendown-garticularly the art of driving with a distinct prelations with them, the great men of that empire would soon be drinking the wine of the brails of the South.

Mr. Kircseny.—Note say that we share of the South.

Mr. Kircseny.—Note and will get them some coarser with them, perhaps Forter may serve; and if they are not raticed with others we will sent with the rain water. Hydrox to begin with entry, and 4" that does not agree with them, perhaps Forter may serve; and if they are not raticed with citizen. We will be obliged perhaps, to Justice of the state see on the island under the Prince of Governor," So seward he sailed until he cause to a place that cities are not be alled until he cause to a place that cities are not be alled until he cause to a place that cities are not be alled until he cause to a place that cities are not be alled until he cause to a place that cities are not be alled until he cause to a place that cities are not come of the compact of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, were seen alleged of about fifty most in yellow robes, and the proposed of the possible of t

Ex-President Fillmore's Tour.

HIS RECEITION IN CHARLESTON.

The formal reception, which was deferred on Tuesday, So accordance with the understoed wisnes of our distinguished guests, took place yesterlay afternon at one o'clock, in the City Hall. The members of the City Louncil assembled in their room previous to that hour, with their staves of office. The Committee of Conneil proceeded to the Mills House, which on Mesers, Fillmore and Kennedy, and escortes them to the Hall. On entering, the gusta were mat by the Council, and welcomed by Mayor Hutchinson, in a brief but most appropriate manner. As the representative of the municipal government, and through it of the city and community, the Mayor was pleased to acknowledge the honor and pleasure afforded by the visit of a citizen who had filled, with honor and acceptance, the highest trust of the republic. The welcome tendered by Charleston, said the Mayor, was above and irrespective of all partinan and political considerations.

To the address of the Mayor, which was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the large concourse of citizens assembled, Ex-President Fillmore, evidently and deeply affected, replied in a most happy manner. He had gratified a long cherished wish is visiting this ancient and time-honored metropolis, and he had thereby incurred a new obligation, which he had gratefully acknowledged throughout his Southern tour.

The hospitalities and generous welcome he had everywhere received were none the less grateful to him from the consideration that he could not attribute them to his claims or merits. While serving in the representative of South Carolina, and he had often acknowledged the high stand occupied by the State in both branches of Congress. He had been disposed sometimes to attribute this marked pre-eminence to the attention bestowed on education here, at other times he had traced it back to the generous and habitual reliance reposed by the State in her great men—a trait which he considered among the most noble that could characterize

the whole Union swelled the tribute which Carolina had dropped on the grave of her ismented aon and
statesman.

It was his desire to see the South for himself, and his
four so far had fully confirmed him in the impression
that the causes of difference and misunderstanding between the North and South would disappear just in proportion as the two sections understood each other. The
more they knew, the better they would love each other.

Mr. Fillmore's address, which was wholly free from
thempts at display or estentation, and in the true style
of republican dignity, was received with marked favor.

He has made, so far, indeed, a most favorable impression
on all by his demeanor and expression.

The Mayor and Council accompanied Mr. Fillmore then
to the Council Chamber, where, for some time, our citisons, is great numbers, poured in to pay their respects
to Mr. Fillmore, and give "confirmation strong" to the
welcome which had been accorded by the chief magistate of the city. Among those presented to him we observed the venerable citizen patriarch, Mr. H. Muckenfuss, who, in receiving the warm grasp of the distinguished citizen who had filled out the sixteenth Presidential term under our constitution, and who had been
the thirteenth in order of those invested with that high
function, could revert to a period preceding that constidution, and even to the opening of the Revolutionary war
especially to the memorable day when a proud armament was checked and repulsed by the rude fort which
received the honored name of Moultrie, in a baptism of
blood. The occasion was one of much interest throughtop.

A banquet in honor of Mr. Fillmere will be given at the Mr. Fillmore, and give "confirmation strong" to the welcome which had been accorded by the chief magistrate of the city. Among those presented to him we observed the venerable citizen patriarch, Mr. H. Muckenfuss, who, in receiving the warm grap of the distinguished citizen who had filled out the sixteenth Presidential term under our constitution, and who had been the thirteenth in order of those invested with that high function, could rever to a period preceding that constitution, and even to the opening of the Revolutionary war sepecially to the memorable day when a proud armament was checked and repulsed by the rude fort which receive the honored name of Moultrie, in a baptism of blood. The occasion was one of much interest throughout.

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A banquet in honor of Mr. Fillmore, at the Mills House, to pay their respects to him, and hall his welcome presence among us. A committee of citizens waited on him there, and tendered him s public dinner, on Friday next, or at any other time that might suit his convenience; but, as his arrangements would constrain him to leave the city on the day above named, he declined the leave of the colored in exchange for the costion of our in-shore fisheries, has not yet, we understand, been decided.

The Newfendand papers state that a considerable number of vessels had arrived from the ice with splandid faces of sula, and this important branch of industry gives primine of a profitable return for the season. Upward of the colored in exchange for the cost of the colored in exchange for t

introduction to the citizens generally, took place, as narrated elsewhere in this morning's issue. He then paid a social visit and partook of refreshments at Mr. Bryan's, and of a collation at Mr. Yeadon's. Afterwards, in company with the Mayor and a Committee of Aldermen, he visited the public institutions of the city, rode along the Battery. White Point garden and city generally, and extended his ride to the fine farm and elsegant vills of Arthur G. Rose, Esq., on Ashley river, formerly the property and residence of the Hon. William Lowndes. He classed the social feativities of the day by enjoying a sumptuous dinner at Mr. Petigru's, where the feast of reason and flow of soul were kept up until a late. To-day, at 12 M. Mr. Filmons will make the content of the

hour.

To-day, at 12 M., Mr. Fillmore will make an excursion, in the steamer Clinch, from Vanderhorst's wharf to Fort Moultrie, and about the harbor. He will then attend the annual parade of the Fire Department, and afterwards dine with the Hon. Mitchell King. At 9 P. M. he will partake of the public collation at the Charleston Hotel.

Hetel.

On Friday morning he will proceed by railroad to Augusta, where he will spend the night, and leave the next morning for Atlanta, and there pass the day. The next morning he will proceed directly for Nashville, Tennessee. On his return he will pass through Augusta, visit Columbia in this State, and thence proceed homewards by the Wilmington and Manchester route.

Criminals in New York.

THEIR ARREST AND PUNISHMENT. In large cities, how much the comfort and security of the public depends upon a well regulated and efficient where there is a continual pouring in of foreigners of all nations! In fact, there is no other branch of the city government on which the attention of the authorities should be more directed than the Police Department.

should be more directed than the Pelice Department.

We have in this city over half a million of inhabitants, with a foreign population of thousands arriving almost daily, among whom it is well known and must be admitted that many vicious and desperate characters seek. New York as an asylum, having escaped from their native land to erade the justice of the law. These men, it must be understood, do not reform, but continue their nefarious operations for a livelihood, with impunity, until discevered by the police.

the fact, that in no way does there exist in this city, at the present time, a gasig of expert criminals such as existed and flourished with so much success some twelve or fifteen years ago. Such cliques of depredators could not, we are free to assert, remain in union together any length of time under the present organization of the

police.

In those days, a celebrated genius called One-Eyed

He was considered Thompson, figured conspicuously. He was considered one of the most adroit and cunning of the gang. He deone of the most acroit and canning or the gang. He de-lighted in astounding developements—things that would astonish and create a wonderment in the community. A few years ago he concected the famous "torpedo" scheme, in which he sought to involve innocent parties; also, he executed forged promissory notes, and endeavor-ed to place the crime on other parties. In addition to all of any ability in that line of business; they dreaded his displeasure, lest he should trap them into a position

displeasure, leat he should trap them into a position whereby their liberty would be jeopardized, by his giving information to some favorite police officer.

Notwithstanding the felonious disposition of Thompson, he was a very remarkable man, possessing a powerful intellect and great physical strength. His conversational powers were pleasing, and no one could possibly believe him to be the concoctor, suggestor and perpetrator of so much villany, from hearing him converse. He glorified

State prison.

The Fisheriers.—The Halifax Chronicle of the

The Fisheries.—The Halifax Chronicle of the 25th of April states that a gentleman is now in that 'eity for the purpose of friendly discussion relative to the fisheries, and that a treaty is allegied to have been arranged between the British and American Ministers, subject to approval of the Colonial Legislature, which is in substance as follows:—

The American government in exchange, for the rights of fishery upon our shores, proflers to take off the duty at present imposed upon our fish. They are prepared to admit agricultural products, animals, orce, and metals of all kinds, duty free. Iron and coal appear to have been omitted, but those, also, we understand, will be included in the proposition. Whether the registration of colonial built vessels and participation in the coasting trade of the cession of our in-shore fisheries, has not yet, we understand, been decided.

The Newfoundland papers state that a considerable number of vessels had sarived from the ice with splendid fares of seals, and this impertant branch of industry gives promise of a profitable return for the season. Upwards of 400,000 seals had been brought in, leaving about 240 vessels to arrive; many of the latter were known to be well fished.

Two Miemae Indians recently arrived in St. John from Hall's Bay, after travelling over land a distance of 400 miles. They came as messengers from Mossers. Thomas Knight & Co., of Green Bay, and the distance was accomplished in sixteen days. They report the past winter as having been one of unusual severity to the northward.

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—By the Arabla, we

Execution of Clough, the Murderer, at Taunton, Mass.

The first execution in Massachusetts since that of Professor Webster, took place yesterday, at Taunton. James
Clough, convicted of the wilful murder of Gideon T.
Bisnehester, at Fall River, on the 16th of July, 1862, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, at 11 o'clock, in
the prison yard, where the hanging apparatus sent from
Baston had been creted. The gallows was concealed from
public gare by a high board screen. We copy the following account of the execution from the New Bedford Standard of the 28th inst.:—

The prisoner yesterday and this morning exhibited
evidences of contrition, with a mind more intent on the
reception of the consolations of the gospel. Rev. Mr.
Emery, of the Congregational (Orthodox) Church, who
has been Clough's spiritual adviser, was with him a portion of yesterday, and he and the Rev. Mr. Blodgett were
with him this morning, preparing his mind for his imreceived the decay.

reception of the conscistions of the gospet. Rev. at. Embry, of the Congregational (Orthodox) Church, who has been Clough's spiritual adviser, was with him a portion of yesterday, and he and the Rev. Mr. Blodgett were with him this morning, preparing his mind for his impendinding doom.

Mr. Deputy Cobb, of Weir village, was with the prisoner through last night. He Joined with him in peayer several times, and Clough seemed to be much moved. Glough retired at 12½ o'clock, and rose at 4 o'clock. He slept well.

10½ O'Chock.—Religious exercises are now being held in the cell. Rev. Mr. Emery read select passages from the Scriptures adapted to the solemn occasion, and a touching and impressive address was made by Rev. Mr. Hlodgett, of Pawtuckel. A solemnly impressive prayer was also offered by Rev. E. Maltby. The number of persons to winces the execution is about fifty. There is a crowd of several hundreds surrounding the jail yard, who are restrained as far as possible from any indecent conduct by officers detached for that purpose. Sheriffs Eveleth, of Suffok, Adams, of Norfolk, and Keyes, of Middlesex, are in attendances.

At 11 o'clock, the religious services having been completed, the prisoner was taken from his cell to the place of execution. He walked with a drink and lively movement. As he turned his head, after arriving at the platform, it fell, and with a quick and lively movement. As he turned his head, after arriving at the platform, it fell, and with it the body of the unfortunate man—and at six minutes after 11 o'clock all was over. He died almost without a struggle, and was resolute to the last, displaying move of nerve and fortitude han were to have been anticipated under such circumstance.

The execution was as well conducted and as decently performed as it is possible to discharge such and and unvelcome offices. The sheriff and his attendants ethibited the greatest humanity in the performance of their anpleasant duties, and every one present seemed to be deeply and sensibly impressed with the solemn

of their good qualities and the excellence of their daily lives.

The last execution that occurred in this county prior to this was that of Benjamin Cummings, of Freetown, for the murder of Asa Clark, on the 22d of October, 1835, in that town, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. Cummings was executed at the hall or entry to the jail, by Horatio Leonard, Esq., the sheriff. Cummings protested his innocence to the last.

the jail, by Horatio Leonard, Esq., the sheriff. Cummings protested his innocence to the last.

Particulars of the Fire in Warrenton, Ga.

THE WHOLH TOWN DESTROYED—LOSS \$200,000.

The following letter from a gentleman in Warrenton, to the Augusta Serional, furnishes a detailed account of the disastrous conflagration which occurred on the 23d ult.—All of our business men are on the north side of Broad street, and in their rear are lawyers' offices, doctors' shops, tailors' shops, and shoe shops—and to our great misfortune in this case, there was a tailor's shop in the extreme rear of sufficient size to accommodate a small family, where in the absence of the man renting the house, some of his family so carelessly used fire about 80 °clock on Sunday the 23d ult., as to set the house on fire, on the inside, which baffied all exertions to extinguish it. The other offices all being wood buildings and nearly adjoining, soon caught, and extended to the stores. The wind blowing in a southerly direction, it crossed the street and burnt out the entire block of buildings on the southeast corner of the square.

The Court House and records, Post Office and six private residences on the south side of the square, and houses one and two hundred yards from the fire, were only saved by great exertions in the free use of water and blankets. George V. Neal owned the first house burnt, worth \$1,000; his entire law library was in 18, with all his papers and paper money, to the amount of \$1,000. Jeese M. Roberts owned two of the offices burnt—loss \$2,000. J. Wilcher owned one—loss \$1,000. J. M. Jones owned ene, which was burned, with his entire library—loss \$1,500. Cody, Rodgers & Co.'s store and office, with their stock of goods, nearly all burned—loss not less than \$20,000. Hudson, Wellborn & Pilcher's store and goods burned—loss about \$10,00. J. M. Jones owned ene, which was burned, with his entire library—loss \$1,500. Cody, Rodgers & Co.'s storehouse, with a remnant of goods, was burned, loss alout \$5,000. The Missing Hall Pather'

\$3,000. Drs. Hubert and Culver also lost their shops and all their medicines—loss not less than \$1,000. In fact, the whole town is but one heap of smouldering ruins.

Fight with a Robber—Police Officer Murdered.

[From the Columbus (Chio) State Journal, April 27.]

Our city was thrown into great excitement this morning, on hearing that Mr. Cyrus Beebe, one of our most cnergetic police officers, had been shot in an attempt to arrest a desperate burglar, who had escaped from the Newark police. As near as we can arrive at the facts they appear to be these:—Extensive burglaries had been committed in Newark, and the police officers succeeded in arresting the robbers between Newark and Columbus. A short distance west of Union station one of the robbers jumped off the cars while running at full speed, and succeeded in reaching Ema on the turnpike, where he hired a private conveyance and came to this city night before last, stopping at the Scioto House, on the bank of the canal, giving his name as Davis. The robber who romained in the cars told the officers that the man who jumped off was a very desperate character, and would kill any man who attempted to arrest him, sooner than be taken, at the same time giving information where he could be found.

This morning, about fire o'clock, officer Beebe, with the Newark police, proceeded to the Scioto House, and inquired for Davis. They were shown to his room. Beebe knecked, and said he wanted the door opened, as he wanted to get some clothes that were in the room. After some delay, Davis came to the door with a pistol in his hand, telling the officer to "get out of the war, d—n you, or I'll shoot you!"

In the confusion and excitement it is not known who fired; shots were heard as they came down stairs, but no one was hit. Davis, after getting down stairs, tried to escape through a side door into the yard. Beebe caught him by the skirt of his coat and held on to him until the got some twelve or efficen feet into the road, when he fell in a pool of his own blood. Davis having

were after him, but at the latest accounts he had not been taken.

We learn as we go to press that a large number of our citizens have him surrounded in a wood about four miles from town, all determined that he shall not escape.

Reebe, at the latest accounts, was still living, but there is no possibility of his recovery. He leaves a family of four children; his wife is in the Lunatic Asylum.

Asylum,

Curlous Affair in Arkansas.

A letter from Marion, Ark, says.—Our county Judge, W. P. Farmer, who had been absent for several weeks aiding, as is generally believed, Morgan, the murderer of Appel, to escape from justice, returned last Friday, and this merning, with bravenfacedness unparalleled, came to held our probate court. In the meantime, our citizens assembled and requested the Judge to resign, which he absolutely refused to do. They then informed him that he could not held the court, and a meeting of the citizens was immediately called at the court house, which, after being organized, appointed Dr. John Lewis, S. D. Hendricks, Q. M. Bellows, J. W. McClung, and James Guthrie, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, Wm. P. Farmer, whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, who a distraced himself as a man and a citizes, and rendered himself contemptible as a Judge, by siding a notorious murderer to escape from justice—therefore.

Resolved, That a decent respect for the opinions of the citizen of this county demands that the said Farmer resign his office of Judge.

Resolved, That if Wm. P. Farmer refuses to comply with this generally expressed wish of the people, but still insists upon helding the office of which he is the present incumbent, he shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to exercise the duties of his office is this county.

A PLOOD IN THE HUDSON AT ALBANY .- The re-A FLOOD IN THE HUDSON AT ALBANY.—The recent reins have swollen the river beyond the confines of
the piers and docks, and the latter are overflowed to the
depth of several feet. The cellars, too, of the stores in
the vicinity, are flooded, and merchants are busy hoisting their goods aloft. This afternoon the water was at
least a foot deep on the first floors of some of the stores,
and still rising. Were it not for the north wind prevailing, the flood would reach former high water marks.—
Allany Atlas, April 28.

Common Pleas—General Term.

Before Judged Woodruff, Ingraham and Italy.

Arau. 29.—Phillips us. Grey.—Woodruff, J.—A parel promise made by a debtor upon the request of his creditor, that he will pay for a bill of goods to be delivered to such creditor out of er on account of such indebteness, in consideration of which promise the seller delivers the goods, is a valid promise. The parties being all present accounts to the delivers of the amount due by the deliver, and such a promise is not within the stants of frauds.

Goy vi. Brouce.—Woodruff, J.—In a proceeding under the Mechanics' Lien law, to foreclose a lien claimed by the plaintiff, the plaintiff must show that the work, &c., for which the lien is claimed, was done in conformity with a coatrnet made by the cowner for the srection of the building. It has hereiofore been held, that where the building is creted by a purchaser of the lots for his own benefit, the vendor is not the cowner for the building, within the meaning of the lien law, although the legal within the meaning of the lien law, although the legal under the mechanics' Hen law, although the legal under the law of 1851?

Riaugh w. the German Reformed Charch of None Tork.—Ingraham, J.—A contract made with the trustees defacts of a religiou corporation is valid, although the election of such trustees was afterwards adjudged to have been illegal. When such contractor when the claims of the legality of the proceedings. Although the act incorporation is valid, although the election of such trustees was afterwards adjudged to have been illegal. When such contract was made, after a decision by the Chamellor of that the trustees making it were legally in office, the contracting parties are not to be charged with the work of the legality of the proceedings. Although the act incorporation is valid, although the election of such although the such contract with th

warrantry, and on the trial proved an express warranty, and that it was false. Held, that he was entitled to recover, although the jury found especially that there was no fraud.

Van Riper vs. Ackerman.—Daly J.—Upon a sale of casks, as an article of merchandise, which afterwards turn out to be leaky, where there is no fraud, and no express warranty, the loss falls on the purchaser, and not on the seller. Otherwise, if the casks are made by a cooper to order—for in such case this is an implied warranty that the article is as fit for use as such articles usually are, and the maker, whatever may be the price agreed upon, can recover no more than the actual value of the casks.

Ramacy vs. Coyana.—Daly, J.—A defendant is not entitled to an adjournment, as a matter of right, because his ceunsel is engaged or absent, and the refusal of the justices to grant it furnishes no ground for revising the judgment. To mittle an appellant to avail himself of the objection that the justice admitted improper testimony, it must appear by the return that the appellant objected to the admission of the testimony upon the trial. A receipt is always open to explanation.

Mockrein us. Cassidy.—Judgment affirmed.

Power d Breom us. Root.—Woodruf, J.—The evidence in this case was sufficient to warrant the finding of the court below.

Necork India Rubber Company vs. Bishop.—Woodruf, J.—Where the holder of a note payable at a bank neglects to make presentment for payment until after the usual business hours, he runs the risk of fluding at the bank a person authorized to pay, if the funds are provided at the bank, and after the usual hours of business and for the presentment of notes, the note was presented there to a clerk who had no control over the funds are the funds were there, he might have certified on the note that it was good, the only reason why the note was not produced. Find the present with the funds were there, he might have certified on the note that it was good, the only reason why the note was not pounds. Find the present wi

out examining any withersets, one judgment one of two versed.

It seems that where the summons is against one of two defendants by a fictitious name, and is served by copy, it should appear that the summons was served at the residence and place of business of defendant, whose name is afterwards inserted as defendant, if he does not appear on the return of the summons. Where the plaintiff received from the defendant a note of a third verse in navnent of the defendant's note, and delivered

appear on the return of the summons. Where the plaintiff received from the defendant a note of a third person in payment of the defendant's note, and delivered the latter note up to defendant, such payment discharged the defendant, although at the time of the transaction such third person beame insolvent.

Finderty to Andrews.—Woodruff J.—Although a tenancy has terminated by expiration of the term, or by non-payment of rent, or there has been an agreement to surrender, the landlord has no right to enter by force and put the goods and family out without process.

Spalding to King d. al.—Daly J.—The claimant under the lies law, before he can maintain an action against the owner, must show that payments are due under the contract with the owner. Where the defendants offered to show that they paid \$300 on the contract before the lien was put on, and that after such payment, which was more than was due by the terms of the contract, the contractor abundanced the contract—held, that it was a complete defence, and that the Justice improperly excluded is.

Farker vs. Rephael.—Woodraff J.—The questions in this appeal are questions of fact. We think the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding of the Court below.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

APRIL 28.—Acros For Damages To a Child by Reckies Driving.—Irene Winchell, on Infant, by her Guardian, William A. Winchell, against Benj. Snow.—This was a action for injuries sustained by a child, in consequence of the defendant recklessly driving over her in the Fourth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, trampling her down, and severely injuring her by fracturing—her jaw bone, and rendering her senseless for some time. A witness for plaintiff deposed that he saw the accident, and that he thought from the nature of the injuries that the child was dead. He also stated that the defendant, on being remonstrated with, said that he had money enough to pay for the whole party. Mr. F. A. Tallmage, on behalf of the defence, abordited that a conversation subsequent to the occurrence should not be introduced for the purpose of enhancing the injuries previously inflicted by the accident. The evidence having concluded, the case was submitted to the jury, who will return a scaled verdict on Monday morning.

Remains of the Late Margaret Puller. Bastlox, April 27, 1854.

Remains of the Late Margaret Fuller.

BARNOS, April 27, 1854.

JAMES GORDON BUNNET:—

NEE—It is not generally known that soon after the Elimboth was wrecked, the relatives of the late Margaret Fuller, visited Fire Island for the purpose of recovering her remains—failing in which, however, they returned home with heavy hearts, leaving a description of her person, with a particular request that if it should after wards be thrown upon the beach it might be carefully coffined and sent to New York, to the care of Horace Greeley, Eq., her particular friend. Not long after their departure remains answering the description were found, and forwarded to New York as directed. The captain of the vessel, on her arrival, called on Mr. Greeley and informed him what he had on board his vessel, and presented him with the bill of expenses, as the relatives had previously requested. Mr. Greeley paid the bill, but declined removing the remains, or even going on board the vessel to examine them. The captain next called upon Mesars.——, agents of the underwiters, who also declined having anything to do with the remains, and advised him to throw them into the dock. This advice he was not willing to follow, as he thought it inhuman. But what did he, a captain of a Long island wood sloop, know about humanity? Nothing, of course. What, then, did he do with the remains? I will tell you: On his return trip he anchered his sloop in a certain cove, and then at midnight, with no one with him but his two sons, he buried tilem, "On old Long Islands's sea girt shore," with the starty heavens for a funeral train and the ocean's directed reference for the matter, Felix Dominy, of Fire Island, can give them the information.

Conviction of Pierce for Forgery at New

Conviction of Pierce for Forgery at New Haves.—In the absence of Justice Nelson, Judge Ingersol, of the United States District Court, has been holding the April term of the Circuit Court in this city. The principal case has been the trial of Moses A. Pierce, of New York, on a charge of forging and uttering falso affidavita to support a claim for penalen money, in connection with Walter Taylor, before convicted. Pierce was ably defended by Bon. R. I. Ingersoll, of this city, and Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalis. The jury had the case for five beers, and at least returned a verticate guilty. Judge Ingersoll, in consideration of this being the only offence of Pierce, gave him the light punishment of two years in the State prison. Pierce is about 46 years of age, and has been a man of properly and standing. His relations are very respectable, and a strong interest was manifested in his behalf.—New Haven Journal, April 29.

The Southern Convention.

New York, April 28, 1854. To J. Gozdon Burners, Esq.—
Siz.—In your paper of the 23d inst. you have published
the following letter from your special reporter:—

the following letter from your special reporter:

LAST DAY'S PROCREDINGS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

CHARLESPON, April 15, 1854.

Measures Proposed—Railroads—Protection of Slave Property, &c., &c.

The convention adjourned at four o'clock to-day, after a session of six days. It was called to order as him o'clock this merning by the President, Senator Dawson, of Georgia, and proceeded at ence to the consideration of the resolutions on the Pacific Railroad, presented by Mr. Pike, of Arkansas. After a lengthened debace, in which at least two dozen of the delegates participated, they were adopted almost unanimously, as follows:—

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

dozen of the celegates participated, they were adopted almost unanimously, as follows:

THE PACIFIC RATIROAD.

Resolved, That it is vitally important to the progress and prospectly of the United States to have one or more rail read connecting the States on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That the Southern route ought to commence at least and St. so on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. so on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. so on the Mississippi river, between the Atlantic States, and concentrating at some point in Turas, on crear the tairy-second parallel of north latitude, thence to the Ric Grande, on the western border of Turas, by the route designated by that State at the last session of her Legislature, chartering the Mississippi, El Pase and Pacific Railroad, and thence to the Pacific Ocean or Unif of Callfornia.

Resolved, That, in the deliberate judgment of this convention, the Gadaden treaty with the government of Moxice, as published in the accumpance, or a stating by the State of the Pacific Ocean.

Now, there are some mistakes in this statement, no

Now, there are some mistakes in this statement, no doubt inadvertently made, by your correspondent, which

I beg you will allow me to correct.

1st. The Pacific railroad resolutions were reported by the Business Committee on Friday—not on Saturday—when the first two were unanimously adopted, and the other withdrawn by request of Gen. Gadaden and Senators Jones and Dawson. The subsequent resolutions on the same subject, originated with Capt. Pike, and were not takes up till Saturday, and thus I suppose the first mistake occurred.

2d. The above three resolutions were not "presented by Mr. Pike, of Arkansas," either in the Convention, or the General Committee who reported them—but by myself; and were all written by me. By reference to the previous letter of your reporter, you will find that the Southern Pacific Railroad question, was discussed in convention, by Mr. Pike, of Arkansas, Senator Jones, of Tennessee, Lieut. Manry, and myself, on Wednesday, and then the whole quently reported my first two resolutions, (above copied,) as submitted to the Coursetten, with a slight modification, which I made in committee, and the third resolution as a substitute for one looking to the same object—he right of way through Mexico—both of which I wrote, riginal and substitute.

In publishing that debate, or rather a synopsis of it, in your paper, my remarks were omitted. Inasmuch as my route was adopted unanimously by the Convention, I hope you will do me the justice to give place to a brief report of what I said, for which, I am manlay indebted to the Charleston Courier, and which I now enclose. Capt. Pike has titles enough to fame without this, and would be the last person on earth to desire to have attributed to him a pet proposition of one so poor in deeds of note as I am. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LENLE COMES.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 30—6 P. M. During the past week there has been no important change in the stock market. Quotations current at the close yesterday, compared with those ruling at the close of the week previous, show on the whole a decline. The Suctuations have been frequent, and the market through-out has been quite sensitive. Some of the fancies have advanced, while others have declined, but the market generally was lower. There is no outside inquiry for generally was lower. There is no outside inquiry for stocks, and it appears impossible to get up any external excitement. The brokers have all the speculations to themselves, and they are likely to retain the monopoly for a time at least. There has been for some time past an active demand for money, and rates in the street have advanced. The best paper cannot be negetiated at less than twelve per cent, and the banks exhibit no disposition to enlarge their discount lines. This is the only sound policy, in view of the exciting state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. There is likely to be a steady drain of specie for shipment, and the probability steady drain of specie for shipment, and the probability is that the emortation will exceed the receipts from Cali-fornia and all other sources.

The following is an official report of specie exported

from the district of New York, from April 22 to April 29, 1854, inclusive:— Total for the week..... Previously reported in 1854..... \$540,588 10 6,824,472 91 Total this year. \$7,366,061 01

ame time 1853. 5,390,370 00

a 1852. 9,067,654 0;

a 1851. 12,631,148 0;

a 1850. 1,573,298 00

The banks may possibly show an increase in this specie item next week, the receipts of gold dust from California having given a supply large enough to provide for the shipments at present, but we shall fall short before another arrival of gold dust from San Francisco, and then we may look for a falling off in our bank statements.

The Assistant Treasurer of this port gives the annexed

statement of operations in his office during the month of Quinine.....

partment, Washington, on the 27th inst., were :—
For the redemption of stocks. \$2,772 98
For the payment of other treasury debts. 52,893 59
For the Customs. \$9,911 80
For the Customs. \$9,91 80
For the War Department. \$1,567 18
For repaying for the War Department. 27,383 90
For the Interior Department. 4,259 18
For repaying in the Interior Department. 5,994 83
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have advertised for a loan of one million dollars for the enlargement and completion of the canals, for which transferable certificates will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principle reimbursable July 1, 1872. Holders residing in the First and Second Senate districts, or without the State, will receive their interest at the Manhattan Bank in this city, and other holders at the New York State Bank, Albany. Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, Albany, until the 15th of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Albany, until the 15th of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The coal trade for the week ending on Saturday, the 22d of April, presents vary fair results, notwithstanding the amount sent to market falls a little short of that of the previous week, in consequence of the want of a sufficient number of boats on the canal. Per the week 10,654 tons of coal were sent from the Frostburg region, and 4,351.08 tons from the Westernport region Total from the whole region for the week 15,095.08 tons, of which 3,632 went to market by the canal, and 11,273.08 by the Baltimore and Ohio Baliryad. Total from the by the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad. Total from the region for the whole year, commencing on the 1st of January, 05,483.03 tons. The following report furnishes

January, 06,483.03 tons. The following report furnishes full particulars —
Statement of coal transported over the Mount Savage Railroad during the week ending on Saturday, April 22; size the amount sent by each company for the year beginning January 1, 1854 —

The RR. Canal. Week. Fast.

Frostburg Company. 1,270 770 2,040 02,42
Borden M. Company. 1,378 682 2,000 6,692
Alleghamy M. Company 943 681 1,424 4,070 Statement of coal transported over Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Raureau during the week ending on

more di tumbertand, alexandria and Baltimore 464,979 42
Mining lands, improvements at the mines, &c. 4,595,897 71
Cash asseta, bils rescivable, and balances
due on accounts 287,197 82
Total 55,902,491 60

more to Philadelphia and New York, built by the com-pany within the past year; 54 canal boats on the Choes-packe and Ohio canal; 12 sailing vessels, of from 200 to (00 tons burthen, (built expressly for the company within the past year;) and 2 steamers employed by sea; all of which property is paid for, and on which no en-cumbrances or liens of any kind exist, except the funded data referred to below which is a lien upon the accep-

cambrances or liens of any kind exist, except the funded debt referred to below, which is a lien upon the cost lands and railroad only.

The surface of the tract (underlaid with coal) is largely impreved and cultivated. On the property there are three hundred dwellings, machine shops and enginehouses. The total tonnage of the road in 1853 was 240,000 tons. A large number of passengers were also carried over the road during the year.

The company has no floating debt. Its bonds, originally \$825,000, were anticipated, paid and cancelled to the amount of \$288,000, leaving outstanding \$537,000.

Since the resumption of work the company has already despatched a daily average of \$35 ton of coal to market, and is constantly increasing the quantity.

and is constantly increasing the quantity.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending, and including Friday, April 28, 1854:—

may food for a failing off in our bank statements. The Assistant Treasurer of this port gives the annexed statement of operations in his office during the month of April, 1854.

April 1854, balance is a statement of operations in his office during the month of April, 1854.

Assistant Treasurant's Office, Port of Naw York.

April 181, 1854, balance is a statement of operations in his office during the month of April 181, 1854, balance is a statement of operations in his office during the month in outles from customs. This is equal to a decrease in the value of during the month an increase in deposits of the value of during the month in outles from customs. This is equal to a decrease in the value of during the month an increase in deposits of the value of during the month in outles from customs. This is equal to a decrease in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month in outles from customs. This is equal to a decrease in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month in the value of during the month in outles from customs. This is equal to a decrease in the value of during the month an increase in the value of during the month in the value of during the month in the value of during the month in the 8,530 8,530 3,168 6,748 603 3,603 2,671 4,346 1,963 542 7,255 1,279 13,179 2,460

Value of merchandise put on the market week ending April 28, 1854.

Value of dry goods put on the market week ending April 28, 1854.

1,106,946 Total...... \$4,087,875

It is gratifying to see that dry goods formed a smaller per cent of the aggregate than usual. The leading items of import last week were as follows:—Coffee, \$125,903; earthenware, \$72,019; raisins, \$30,635; furs, \$56,776; India rubber, \$76,602; dressed akins, \$47,831; undressed akins, \$47,831; andressed akins, \$90,476; sheathing, \$69,519; iron, \$109,413; railroad iron, \$47,182; cutlery, \$38,497; hardware, \$65,674; lend, \$130,574; steel \$64,721; tin, \$172,140; linseed oil, \$38,968; sugar, \$408,075; tea, \$167,687; watches, \$100,668; wood, \$42,187.

CATY TRADE REPORT.

BREADSTUTYS—Flour was dull and heavy. The day's transactions embraced only 5,400 bbls. Ordinary to choice State, at \$7 50 a \$7 57%; mixed to fancy western, at \$7 57% a \$8 37%; and other kinds at proportionate prices. Canadian was unchanged. There have been 2,700 bbls. Southern disposed of at yesterday's quotations. Rye flour, corn meal, wheat and rye, were unaltered. State and Westers cats continued in moderate request, at \$4c. a 58c. per bushel. Corn varied little. About 23,000 bushels were sold at \$2c. a \$9c., for the various kinds, per hushel.

Corron.—The sales only embraced 193 bales for export, and 285 for home use. The market was dull. Some sales of the lower grades were made at lower prices.

Fremurs.—Owing to the extreme inchemency of the weather, little or nothing was done. To Liverpool corn was at 7d. in bulk; flour, 2s. 5d. a 3s. asked; and small engagements of cotton were made at \$-10d. for compressed. To Havre raics were nomical. To California raics were quiet, at 5dc. a 56c. per fool measurement.

Provisions.—Fork was tolerably active. The day's business included 370 bbls. at \$14 50 for mess, and \$13 25 for prime, per 1b. Cut meats were unchanged. Only 200 bbls. very common to prime lard were sold, at \$15,00 for price and \$10 bbls, at \$10 bbls, at but of the sales and choses remained as last noticed.